

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The Atlantic Prism and the Spectrum of Settlement
 - A. Demographic differences
 - 1. Most pronounced differences among the colonies concerned life expectancy, the sex ratio, and family structure
 - 2. Young men controlled Caribbean colonies, while New England became dominated by grandfathers
 - B. Race, ethnicity, and economy
 - 1. Degree of racial and ethnic mixture varied by region, as did economic priorities
 - 2. Slavery and staple crops went together, as did general farming and family labor
 - C. Religion and education
 - 1. Intensity of religious observance varied immensely across spectrum of settlement
 - 2. Low literacy prevailed wherever slavery predominated
 - D. Local and provincial governments
 - 1. West Indian colonies all had royal governments by the 1660s
 - 2. Proprietary forms dominated mainland south of New England, except Virginia
 - E. Unifying trends: Language, war, law, and inheritance
 - 1. Language became more uniform in America than in England
 - 2. Settlers waged war with short-term volunteers rather than professional armies
 - 3. Law became simpler version of England's complex legal system
 - 4. No mainland American colony rigidly followed English patterns of inheritance
- II. The Beginnings of Empire
 - A. Upheaval in America: The critical 1640s
 - 1. England's civil wars rocked colonies politically and economically
 - 2. No effective control over colonies during civil wars
 - 3. Only in the 1650s that England discovered its colonies and their importance
 - B. Mercantilism as a moral revolution
 - 1. Gradually became associated with emerging idea of unending progress
 - 2. Made statesmen rethink the role of legislation in their societies
 - C. The first navigation act
 - 1. First Navigation Act in 1651 was aimed at Dutch competition
 - 2. New English attention angered colonists in West Indies and North America
 - D. Restoration navigation acts
 - 1. Series of acts in 1660s and 1670s sought to extend English control over colonial trade
 - 2. Few government policies have ever been as successful as Navigation Acts
 - 3. Not accompanied by efforts to control other aspects of colonial life
- III. Indians, Settlers, Upheaval
 - A. Indian strategies of survival
 - 1. Iroquois integrated captives into confederacy so it could remain strong at expense of rivals (as did Catawba and Creeks)
 - 2. Settlements dependent on Indian trade tried to cultivate good relations
 - B. Puritan Indian missions
 - C. Metacom's (or King Philip's) War
 - D. Virginia's Indian war
 - E. Bacon's Rebellion
 - 1. Largest upheaval in colonies before 1775
 - 2. Had little to do with liberty and a lot to do with class resentments
- IV. Crisis in England and the Redefinition of Empire
 - A. The Popish plot, the exclusion crisis, and the rise of party
 - B. The Lords of Trade and imperial reform
 - 1. English politics in 1670s and 1680s had profound impact on colonies
 - 2. Lords of Trade (1675) enforced Navigation Acts and administered colonies

3. Bacon's Rebellion and Metacom's War prompted greater English interest in mainland colonies
- C. The Dominion of New England
 1. Absolutist New York became new king's model for reorganizing New England
 2. No elective assembly; Puritans forced to tolerate other religions
 3. By 1688, colonists saw government by consent as more valuable than ever
- V. The Glorious Revolution
 - A. Events in England and France undermined Dominion of New England
 - B. The Glorious Revolution in America
 - C. The English response
 - D. The Salem witch trials
 1. Boston area besieged by witches in summer of 1692
 2. Eventually, 19 people hanged, 1 pressed to death, and several died in prison
 3. Trials, along with new charter regarding self-government, brought Puritan era to close
 - E. The completion of empire
 1. New comprehensive Navigation Act in 1696 plugged several loopholes in earlier laws and extended to America vice admiralty courts
 2. Lords of Trade replaced in 1696 with Board of Trade
 - F. Imperial federalism
 1. Empire stumbled into system of de facto federalism
 2. Parliament exercised only limited powers; colonies controlled rest
 - G. The mixed and balanced constitution
 1. Glorious Revolution transformed British politics in way that profoundly affected colonies
 2. Wars with France necessitated military expenditures that created for the first time a funded national debt
 3. Bank of England created in 1694 to facilitate government finances
- VI. Contrasting Empires: Spain and France in North America
 - A. The Pueblo Revolt
 - B. New France and the middle ground
 1. French success in interior rested more on intelligent negotiation than on force
 2. French knew they could not impose their will on the Indians and worked to earn their trust by learning and respecting their ways
 - C. French Louisiana and Spanish Texas
 1. Permanent settlements developed after 1699 at Biloxi and Mobile
 2. Spain established missions near modern-day Texas-Louisiana border
 3. Expelled by Indians in 1693, leaving Texas to natives for 20 more years
- VII. An Empire of Settlement: The British Colonies
 - A. The engine of British expansion: The colonial household
 1. Colonial households were patriarchal, and a man's standing in the community depended on his success as a master at home
 2. Patriarch strove above all else to perpetuate the household itself into the next generation and preserve his own economic independence
 - B. The voluntaristic ethic and public life
 1. Householders carried their quest for independence into public life
 2. Autonomy became ethic of voluntarism
 3. Few freemen could be coerced into doing something of which they disapproved
 4. Accepted military service only if it suited their future plans
 - C. Three warring empires, 1689-1716
 1. In war that erupted after 1689, Spanish and French fighting mostly to survive while British sought to expand their holdings
 2. King William's War (1689-1697)
 3. Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)
 4. Yamasee War (1715-16)
 5. Wars halted movement of British settlers onto new lands in New England and

the Carolinas